

A CLUB HOUSE IN FLAMES.

Partial Destruction of the Union League Building.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$60,000.

List of the Insurances—Sketch of the Club.

WAR HORRORS IN SPAIN.

EXECUTION OF PRISONERS BY THE CARLISTS AND ALFONSISTS—SIXTEEN MEN SHOT TO DEATH—BLOODY SCENES.

[Estella (April 7) correspondence of London Times.] General Mendiry has at last carried out to the bitter end his oft-repeated threat of reprisals, and to-day eight unfortunate Alfonso prisoners fell victims, not to Carlist cruelty, but to the Alfonso system on which the Alfonso authorities permit their "contrabanderos" to carry on the war. I cannot do better than send you a literal translation of the address of the distinguished Carlist chief to his soldiers on this necessary act of justice, which no one deplored more than himself:—

MENDIRY'S JUDGMENT.

VOLUNTEERS.—These morning there were executed sixteen prisoners, chosen by lot, in reprisal for the same number of our volunteers, who, after a long and arduous march, were harshly and unmercifully assassinated in San Martin de Uz, by the enemy's "contrabanderos." Vizco, the capital of the day ago, though it had not the name of town, was the scene of His Majesty the King's visit (when God pro-claimed them naked), eight other prisoners, in reprisal for the same "contrabanderos" in Morillo del Cuende, in Larraona, on the high road to Tafalla, and in San Martin de Uz. We have been told that the executioners, who had been shot, wished to make some observations on the conduct of our enemies; if they walk in the path of duty, we must be satisfied with the punishment of those in their van, and shall carry on the war in a manner when beats the regular armée, a civilized nation; but we will pursue the opposite path, and, according to the principles of our religion, we must be given by necessity and justify a war with our quarter. As a soldier, as a man, and as a man of God, I am bound to do my duty, and the shedding of some drop of blood away from the battle field, but at the same time I cannot consent that my soldiers should be exposed to such a punishment, and I am bound whom the enemy patronizes and submits to her bosom.

Volunteers, let all your actions be inspired by the spirit of God, and let your conduct be worthy of your officers. We shall soon carry the struggle in which we are engaged to a glorious victory, and we will be avenged of our ancestors own beloved Sovereign. *Fiat a Religion!* *Viva Carlos VIII!* *Viva el TORCUATO MENDIRY.*

ESTELLA, April 7. 1875.

THE DEAD CAUSE OF A DREADFUL DEED.

The act of cruelty which led to this terrible re-prisal was perpetrated a few days ago in the village of San Martin de Uz, a few miles from Tamayo. A detachment of Royal "partidistas," who had established themselves in that village, were coming out of church after hearing mass, when they were informed by a peasant that the village was surrounded by the Alfonsoists. They immediately endeavored to cut their way through the ranks of the Alfonsoists, and, after a fierce combat, with great success, but the others, eight in number, finding themselves completely outnumbered, surrendered to a squadron of cavalry, after having first received a promise of safety. No sooner, however, did the cavalry conducted their prisoners to San Martin than the "contrabanderos" of the notorious cruel Lacalles set upon them and massacred seven of them on the spot with their bayonets.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire was discovered at about a quarter to six o'clock in the pantry on the second floor by a chambermaid who was proceeding up stairs. She hurriedly sought the night watchman on the floor below, and communicated to him the intelligence.

He immediately ran to the fire alarm box on the opposite corner of the street and sent the signal. Returning to the house the gong was sounded, and everybody within the building quickly aroused to a sense of the impending danger. The fire in the meantime rapidly gained headway. All the surroundings were exceedingly propitious for a large conflagration, as a dumb waiter and a ventilator passing up through the pantry, and extending from the first floor to the roof, the former occupying a space of three by four feet, and the latter one of six by three, gave room for a draft of air that fanned the flames into alarming fierceness.

Fifteen minutes passed since the signal had been telegraphed, but still no engines made their appearance, the fury of the flames all the time increasing, and the fire extending along the second floor and pushing its way to the floors above. Hardly knowing how to account for the long delay of the Fire Department, the superintendent of the club house, Mr. Giesecke, after sending a second signal, despatched messengers on horses to the Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth precinct station houses and to the Fire Department headquarters on Mercer street, and in a short time a detachment of engines were on the spot. The delay, it appears on investigation, was caused by the fire alarm telegraph lines being broken by the snow storm of Saturday night, and no signal was consequently received. The lines from the Twenty-ninth precinct station house to the Central Office were working all right, and shortly after the arrival of the first detachment of engines a second alarm was telegraphed, bringing reinforcements. After the firemen had vigorously worked for about forty minutes it became evident that further help was necessary to subdue the fire, which by this time had assumed extensive proportions, and a command was issued by Mendiry, seeing that the enemy did not intend to accept his proposal, determined to put into execution the state law of Alfonso.

HOPE BEING ALL ABLE.

and the adjoining houses being threatened, and a third alarm was sent, resulting in bringing to the scene a very large force of engineers, which finally put out the flames in the basement of the club house, as they were confined principally in the centre of the building, and had rendered attack from the outside impossible, and it was therefore necessary for the firemen to penetrate the smoke and darkness, and enter the building through the various winding passages and up the stairways before they could properly combat the fire. By vigorous exertions the flames were at last brought under control, but so extensive and difficult was the smoke that it required four hours' sputtering to the time the fire commenced until it was entirely extinguished. The total damage by fire and water to both the building and furniture is estimated at \$60,000, which is not covered by insurance.

The building is five stories in height, extending 175 feet on East Twenty-sixth street, and is constructed of Philadelphia brick and stone, with a basement of stone. It was built by Jerome, and was leased to the Union League Club April 1, 1868, for a period of ten years. On the first floor was the office, and to the left of it, fronting on Madison avenue, was a large, elegantly furnished billiard room, the furniture of which was removed, water to the extent of about \$1,000. To the right of the office is the billiard room and adjoining the latter is the bowing alley of the club, both of which escaped damage, either by fire or water, and the former will probably be used by members as a general reading room pending repairs.

THE SECOND FLOOR was the restaurant floor. On it were three private dining rooms and a large general room, the latter being the billiard room, which was removed. In the center of the room was a large piano, and the piano and chairs were destroyed. The piano and chairs were removed, and the furniture of the room was sold for \$1,000.

The remaining rooms, all of which were very much damaged, the roof was completely destroyed.

The following is a list of the inmates:—Res-

ident, Mr. John Comer, and his wife, and son,

John Comer, Jr., and his wife, and son,

John Comer